

## NEW YORK HERALD.

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## AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA.—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—PIRATES.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.—MERCHANT OF VENICE.—TWO HUNTSVILLE.

BOVEY THEATRE, Bovey.—A NIGHT IN WOMEN'S WORLD.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—WILD OATS.

LAURA KENNE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.—SEVEN SISTERS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—TAYLOR IS ON HARKNESS JACK.—WALLACE.

BARNEUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—DAY AND EVENING.—THE LADY OF ST. THOMAS.—LIVING CURIOSITIES, &amp;c.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—BURLINGERS, SONGS, DANCES, &amp;c.—SCENES AT FALCON'S.

HOOLEY &amp; CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, Niblo's Saloon, Broadway.—BURLINGERS, SONGS, DANCES, &amp;c.—RETURNED CALIFORNIANS.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—REV. W. H. MILLER'S LECTURE ON WHAT A BLIND MAN SAW, AND THE ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 663 Broadway.—TIGHT ROPE, SONGS, DANCES, &amp;c.—BURLINGERS, &amp;c.

MELODEON, No. 538 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLINGERS, &amp;c.

ART UNION, No. 497 Broadway.—BURLINGERS, SONGS, DANCES, &amp;c.

New York, Sunday, February 10, 1861.

## MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

New York Herald—California Edition.

The steamship North American, Capt. Applebaugh, will leave this port to-morrow, at noon, for Apia.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

The New York Weekly Herald—California Edition—containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, with a large quantity of local and miscellaneous matter, will be published at half-past eight o'clock in the morning.

Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

## The News.

The news from the South this morning is of the highest importance. The Southern Congress at Montgomery, Alabama, on Friday unanimously adopted a constitution for a provisional government.

It is in substance the same as the constitution of the Union. It gives the Congress ample power as regards the questions of revenue and taxation. It prohibits the importation of negroes from Africa and other foreign countries, as well as the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of the confederacy.

The Congress yesterday elected Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, for President, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, for Vice President of the Southern confederacy, and the President of the Congress was directed to appoint committees on Foreign Affairs, on Finance, on Military and Naval Affairs, on Postal Affairs, on Commerce and on Patents.

An ordinance was passed continuing in force, until repealed or altered by the Southern Congress, all laws of the United States in force or use on the 1st of November last. It is understood that under this law a tariff will be laid on all goods brought from the United States. The Provisional Government is now fairly under way.

The city was thrown into great excitement yesterday forenoon by the receipt of telegraphic despatches from Savannah announcing the seizure at that port, by order of the State authorities, of five vessels owned in New York, namely, the bark D. Golden Murray, the brig W. R. Kibby, Golden Lead and Adjuster, and the schooner Julia A. Hallock. This act of the authorities of Georgia was in retaliation for the illegal and unjustifiable seizure of arms in this city recently by the Metropolitan police, said arms being in process of shipment to Georgia. Later in the day the arms were restored to the agent of the owners. The seizure of these vessels also created considerable excitement in Washington among all parties. In the House Mr. John Cochrane offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information on the subject, but the proposition was objected to. He will renew it on Monday, and an inquiry into all the facts in the case will probably follow. Up to a late hour last night the government at Washington had received no official advice relative to the seizure. The public are furnished for the first time with a complete history of this conflict between Georgia and New York through the columns of the HERALD, this morning.

The Peace Convention at Washington transacted no business yesterday, save filling up the committee appointed to report a plan of adjustment. This committee expect to make their report early next week. Twenty States are now represented in the Convention, and delegates from another will probably reach Washington before the next meeting.

The report published some days ago as to the seizure of the United States Arsenal at Little Rock, Arkansas, was somewhat premature. That event occurred on Friday last. The Arsenal contained nine thousand stand of arms, a large quantity of ammunition and cannon, including the famous Captain Bragg's battery.

The Twenty-five Million Loan bill was signed by the President yesterday. It is believed, however, that the capitalists of Wall and State streets will not extend any financial aid until the existing political troubles of the country have been adjusted.

General Scott, in a letter to the officers of the South Life Guard, of New York, who tendered their services for the defence of the capital, states that the government does not contemplate calling any troops to Washington other than the militia of the District, and some detachments of regular troops.

In Congress yesterday the Senate passed the Naval Appropriation bill, and discharged the Conference Committee on the Deficiency bill, they being unable to agree upon the amendments. The Indian Appropriation bill was discussed, and a large number of memorials on the crisis were presented. In the House Mr. John Cochrane offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether any information has been received by the department relative to the recent alleged seizure of New York vessels at the port of Savannah, and, if seized, by whom, and by what authority. An amendment extending the

inquiry so as to include the facts relative to the seizure of arms in New York was accepted. The proposition was objected to, but will be renewed on to-morrow. The remainder of the session was devoted to debate on the crisis. A vote on the report of the Committee of Thirty-three will be taken on Thursday.

We publish in another column some additional intelligence from the Pacific, received by the last overland express. The dates are: San Francisco, Jan. 23; Victoria, Jan. 12, and Honolulu, Dec. 31.

The California Legislature were busy with the national crisis. Three sets of resolutions on the subject were under consideration, and the question of electing a United States Senator would not be entered upon until the resolutions had been disposed of. A grand Union demonstration is to take place in San Francisco on the 22d inst.

There is no news of importance from Oregon and Washington Territories.

Quite a number of vessels, principally engaged in the lumber trade, had been wrecked on the coast of British Columbia. The British gunboat Forward was believed to be also lost. The shipments of gold during the past two years and a half amounted to \$2,850,000.

A fire in Honolulu had destroyed a steam flour mill and thirteen other buildings, involving a loss of property valued at \$55,000. The sugar crop of the Sandwich Islands promised a fair yield. Business was very dull, and there were but nine whaling vessels in port.

We publish this morning some interesting correspondence from China and Japan, containing instructive information concerning the quaint inhabitants of those swarming Oriental empires. To the religious world the letter of one of the Chinese missionaries, now laboring among the rebels of Nankin, will be found to be of the highest importance, as they will therein perceive that great privileges have been accorded to the Baptists in that country. The general information contained in the communications will fully repay perusal.

The Hon. Francis W. Pickens, the present Governor of South Carolina, who has gained great celebrity as a leading secessionist, has a suit against the North Atlantic Steamship Company now pending on the trial term calendar of the Marine Court for to-morrow, for loss of baggage and musical instrument when he was on his recent return from Russia, where he had been American Ambassador up to a recent date. The question will here arise as to whether the plaintiff (Gov. Pickens) can maintain an action in this State, he being, as he claims, a citizen of an independent sovereignty which is at war with the United States.

The ice in the Central Park was yesterday visited by ninety-five thousand persons, the largest number at one time this season. Nearly four thousand vehicles were on the drive, and the greatest excitement prevailed. The weather, being mild and cheerful, drew out a large number of ladies, and if no change takes place there will be splendid skating to-day, for the ice is in first rate order after the flooding.

An order has been issued by the Governor for a special Oyer and Terminer, to be held on the last Wednesday of this month, to try Charles Jeffers, the principal in the Walton-Matthews murder.

The will of Frederick H. Stief was admitted to probate yesterday. It distributes the estate of the deceased exclusively among his relatives.

The steamship New York, reported aground in the Weser, got off without damage, and arrived at Southampton January 26. She would sail for New York on the morning of the 27th.

The cotton market yesterday was without change of moment in prices, while the sales embraced about 400 bales, closing within the range of 11½c. a 11½c. Flour was inactive, the market closing at a decline of about 1c. per barrel, while sales were moderate. Wheat was inactive and prices heavy, owing to the firmness in freight and the heaviness in sterling exchange. Corn was lower, but in fair demand, with sales of old Western mixed, in store, at 65c. a 65½c., and delivered at 66c. a 67c.; new white Southern at 68c. a 74c. Pork was quiet, while prices were steady. Sales of meat were made at \$17.50 and new prime at \$13. Sugar were dull, with sales of 400 a 500 hds. Cuba, included in which were refining goods, at 45½c. a 45½c. Coffee was more freely dealt in, and the sales amounted about 4,000 bags of Rio at 11c., and 500 do. at 11½c. The firmness of shipowners tended to check any engagements. The shipments made were at full rates.

Startling Intelligence from Georgia.—Seizure of Vessels in Retaliation of the Robberies by the New York Police.—Has Civil War Begun?

Full details will be found in another column, of the most grave and momentous event that has yet occurred, in the progress towards civil war and military despotism, of the revolution which convulses the country. Two barks, two brigs and a schooner, the property of citizens of this metropolis, were on Friday seized by the authorities of Georgia, in retaliation of the robbery by our police, under pretence that they were contraband of war, of goods belonging to individuals of that State. It is the first act of reprisals, at the South, against abolitionist aggression in the non-abolishing States. It is tantamount to a decree of non-intercourse, that may pave the way for open hostilities between members of a confederation, which, only two months ago, were bound together by ties it was fondly hoped could never be sundered. Every sober-minded, intelligent, patriotic American citizen, will be startled and alarmed by it, and will shrink back with horror from the prospect of blood, carnage and internecine strife, which it threatens to inaugurate.

The history of the facts which culminated in the reprisals that were witnessed, on Friday last, in the port of Savannah, is speedily told. Some weeks ago, merchandise was purchased in New York, by several Georgian gentlemen, including various descriptions of firearms, and their shipment was ordered to their destination. The relations of the States with one another were peaceful. Neither the federal government, nor any competent authority, had recognized the existence of a breach between sections of the republic, outside of the competency of Congress and the Chief Magistrate to heal. Either Governor Morgan or his advisers assumed, however, the responsibility of ordering the Metropolitan police to invade vessels lying in the harbor, and to seize upon such wares as, in their discretion, they might deem to be "contraband of war."

No war had been declared anywhere, and no act could have been more offensive, uncalled for, unwarrantable, and illegal. It was an invasion of the rights of private property, almost without a parallel in modern times. Nevertheless, it was ruthlessly perpetrated. Immediately afterwards, ex-senator Toombs, of Georgia, addressed a telegraphic despatch to the Mayor of this city, protesting against what had been done, and alluding to the inevitable consequences of such lawlessness. Mr. Wood's reply is known. He disavowed participation with it, and declared that it met with his own disapproval, and was reprobated by the vast majority of the people. In the early part of the present week, another despatch was received by telegraph by the Governor of New York, from the Chief Magistrate of the State of Georgia. The latter simply demanded that the property belonging to his fellow-citizens, should be handed over to Mr. G. B. Lamar, the President of

the Bank of the Republic. Governor Morgan chose to cap the climax of absurdity, folly and political iniquity, by sending back a telegraphic answer, that the subject was too grave a one to reply to cursorily, and that he must await a more detailed communication from Governor Brown by mail, before giving it his attention! This was, of course, equivalent to an endorsement of the robbery which the Metropolitan police had committed, with an attempt at evasion and to gain time, similar to those which have characterized every public leader of the Seward school of Massachusetts politics, since the beginning of the crisis under which the country is laboring. The Georgia administration have met it with true Southern promptness. They have retaliated by taking possession of five New York vessels with their cargoes, and this is the latest and most fearful development, as yet, of the great "irrepressible conflict."

No comparison can be drawn between the occupation of federal property, and the seizure of fortresses, by seceding States, and the act which has been consummated in the port of Savannah. The latter stands all alone. Forts Pulaski, Sumter and Pickens; the arsenals in Charleston, New Orleans and Mississippi; the defences of the Belize and Pensacola; and even the custom houses and sub-treasuries in Southern cities, are a part of a partnership fund, of which each, upon an unexpected, sudden disruption, snatches on what is under his hand, to be disposed of as referees or umpires may finally adjudicate. The withdrawing members of the confederation owned a share in all they had previously taken. They had plausible reasons for believing it to be a large one, and not a few of their statesmen pronounced their claim to be exclusive. No pretext of the kind will, however, be alleged by Georgia, in behalf of the confiscation of the five vessels and their cargoes, by Colonel Landon. They are acknowledged to belong to private individuals of this city; but Governor Brown will find an abundant justification of the act he has ordered, in the responsibilities of his position, and in the necessity of indemnifying private citizens, who are his constituents, for an unwarrantable robbery committed by our police, for which they could obtain no other redress. It is the very nearest thing to the beginning of a civil war; but let the blame rest where it belongs, upon the republican Executive of the State of New York, whose atrocious usurpation of powers that do not belong to him has led to such a sad result.

Thus, day by day, is the Union drifting nearer, and with accelerating rapidity, towards the verge of a precipice, underneath which naught but its mangled ruins will be found, if a remedy is not speedily applied. And from what quarter is any good to come? The bristling of bayonets and the heavy tread of artillery, are already pioneering the "red battle" issue which Mr. Seward has declared shall be the last act of his "irrepressible conflict." Congress does nothing; the administration is powerless; one of its members has ordered that his subordinates shall "shoot on the spot" seceding individuals; Mr. Lincoln and his future premier are straining every nerve to scrape together the sinews of war; and, under such a regime as we see before us, it will require but a very short time to sink the country to the lowest depths of degradation. Military preparations are visible in the North, ostensibly to pave the way for the inauguration of a new chief magistrate; but whose final results will be the uprising of ambitious leaders, and the submission of the whole of this fair, free and happy land to the despotism of the sword. From the action of the State of Georgia, on Friday, the conservative sentiment of the North should receive a shock, whose vibrations should be felt from Maine to Oregon. If the strenuous efforts of every good citizen are not used to avert the evils with which we are threatened, imagination itself can scarcely conceive the horrors of the catastrophe with which the republic is menaced.

CHANGES IN LOUIS NAPOLEON'S ITALIAN PROGRAMME.—THE SARDINIANS TO OCCUPY ROME.—The last steamer brings a rumor that the French army of occupation in Rome is about to be replaced by Sardinian troops. If this statement be correct, it would establish, first, that some arrangement has been arrived at with the Pope in regard to the future relations of the Holy See towards the new government of Italy; and secondly, that France has abandoned all idea of insisting upon the scheme of an Italian confederation, and of ignoring the annexation vote in Naples. The withdrawal of the French fleet from before Gaeta would give color to this latter assumption; and in regard to the first, we do not see why a solution may not have been found for the Papal question in the surrender by the Pontiff of his rights as a temporal sovereign for a handsome revenue guaranteed to him by the two governments. The Eternal City would in that case become the capital of the new kingdom of Italy, and could continue to be the seat of the Roman patriarchate, which would exercise over the Catholic world much greater power than at present, weakened as it is by the corrupt influences by which it is surrounded.

If it be true that Louis Napoleon has yielded the two points on which he was said to be at issue with the Turin Cabinet, the question arises: for what object is he making such immense military preparations? It is evident, from the letter of Garibaldi, which we published yesterday, that the ex-Dictator is acting in close concert with Victor Emmanuel; and this contemplated change in the military occupation of Rome would lead to the inference that the French Emperor is deep in their plans. It was no doubt under the influence of this conviction that the King of Prussia, in his address to the generals of his army the other day, stated it as his belief that they would soon be engaged in a death struggle for the defence of their territory. He sees, as all the world does, that the war of revolutionary propaganda is about to be carried into Germany, in order that Italy may obtain Venice and France the extension of her boundaries to the Rhine.

WHAT IS IT FOR?—What is the object of this bill of half a million pending in our Legislature for arming the State? Is it intended as a republican measure of coercion, or is it simply a great lobby speculation in the disguise of patriotism? In behalf of our taxpaying people, we demand an answer to these questions. We hope that the inside machinery and the wire-workers in this half a million job will be thoroughly overhauled. At such a time as this we must all keep a vigilant watch upon our lawmakers, or, before we know it, we may find ourselves the subjects of a military despotism.

## The Canada Extradition Case.

Possession is said to be nine points of the law; and this advantage is on the side of Canada in the famous Anderson extradition case—a circumstance which she is evidently disposed to make the best use of in her struggle with the Court of Queen's Bench in England. It spoke well for the public spirit of the Canadians that as soon as they heard of the obnoxious interference of the British Court they unanimously agreed that it ought to be resisted as an uncalled for invasion of the rights of the Canadian constitution. And it spoke well for the dignity of the judiciary of the province that the Chief Justice was prompt in opposing the infringement, by issuing a writ of habeas corpus to prevent the execution of that issued by the court in Westminster Hall.

It does not elevate our ideas of the administration of the law in England when we read the circumstances under which this writ was obtained. The Secretary of the London Anti-Slavery Society, a man who knows nothing about the local bearings of the case, comes forward and affirms on oath that "John Anderson is a British subject domiciled in the city of Toronto, and illegally detained in jail as a prisoner, without having been legally accused of any crime;" and Mr. Edwin James, the counsellor engaged, quotes a number of erroneous precedents, in which he shows an ignorance of the geography of America and the history of England that is nothing less than deplorable. If Anderson is a British subject, why was the fact not mentioned on his trial, when the *pro* and *con* of the matter were much better argued and understood than in Westminster Hall?

By the State of Missouri this man had been legally accused of a crime—the crime of murder—and by the Extradition treaty Canada was bound to give the man up to the State of Missouri when claimed, to be dealt with according to the laws of the State in which the murder was committed. This, as we all know, is no modern feature in international law and comity. Under the Roman law every criminal was remitted to his *forum criminis*, and in later times Grotius has declared it an established rule that States are bound to refuse an asylum to foreign criminals, and should either deliver them over to the rightful claimants or inflict punishment according to the laws prevailing in the place where the crime was perpetrated. This doctrine has been endorsed by Chancellor Kent and other eminent authorities. But, apart from the consideration of all technical points, the active interference of the Court of Queen's Bench was an unwarrantable interference with the acts of the judiciary of Canada, and one without any applicable precedent; for to compare Jersey and the Isle of Man with a self-governing and remote province, as Mr. Edwin James did, was ridiculous. That Canada will treat the English writ with proper contempt appears evident. But it so happens that were it otherwise the negro could not be conveyed to England for some months to come, owing to there being no communication between the British territory, where he is now a prisoner, and Great Britain, without passing through some portion of the United States, where a habeas corpus would at once relieve the British officer of his prisoner if the opportunity presented itself. Thus, at least, while the ice barrier remains, the Canadians may calculate upon keeping at bay the hounds of Westminster Hall.

MORE TROUBLE ABOUT OLD ABE'S CABINET.—Mr. Lincoln's aid-de-camp, or Grand Chamberlain, has had no difficulty about arranging the programme for the journey of the Presidential party from Springfield to Washington; but Abraham himself is sorely perplexed as to what he will do when he arrives at the federal capital and enters upon his duties. Cabinet making he finds a much more difficult job than rail-splitting. The radical republicans in the West are bitterly opposed to his Premier, Mr. Seward, but seem at a loss for some valid reason for their hostility. Cameron was set aside, we are told, on the ground that he had been mixed up with some rather high flavored jobs; and if such is really the case, why should not the enemies of Seward open a similar battery upon him? Seward has always been the friend and apologist of Matteson & Co.; and Weed, the Wellington of the lobby, is the right bower of the New York Senator, who has not scrupled to lend his influence in aid of Lord Thurlow's schemes. It would be easy enough to make out a case against Mr. Seward, or, indeed, almost any other prominent politician who is eligible to an appointment in Lincoln's cabinet. The new President has our sincere sympathy. Not one name, except that of old Mr. Bates, whom nobody objects to, because nobody knows anything about him, of all those proposed for his Cabinet, has been well received by the republican leaders. He must make a *coup d'état* and insist upon having his own way in the appointment of his constitutional advisers, turning them out afterwards in case they do not fill their positions acceptably to the people. As for the politicians, a cabinet of angels would not satisfy them.

THE OPERA IN A CRISIS.—The operatic public of New York is just now in a state of revolution. The associated artists have given to the *habitués* of Irving place the very best operas, sung by the very best artists, and the result has been decidedly unprofitable. But little was expected from Brooklyn; yet that pious city has turned out to be a grand artistic conservatory, and its staid citizens are becoming more Italian than the Italians themselves. So far Brooklyn has sustained the Opera, while New York has deserted it. The very last hope for Irving place is in the production of an entirely new opera, Verdi's "Ballo in Maschera," which is to be brought out to-morrow night. The associated artists have resolved to make one grand effort, and, if possible, to carry the town by storm. If the new opera fails to attract, then they will be obliged to secede, and set up Brooklyn as the art metropolis. The prospect is that all the wealth, taste, wit, fashion and beauty of New York will appear at the Academy on the first night of the new opera, to prove that the artistic life has not yet been extinguished, and that the Irving place house has the recreative power of the phoenix. The attraction of a new opera by the most popular composer of the day ought to be sufficient to crowd the theatre from the parquette to the amphitheatre. If, however, the public should decline to give the opera a fair hearing, we shall be forced to the unwelcome conclusion that the musical taste of New York has departed forever, and that Brooklyn holds undisputed sway over that branch of the fine arts.

## THE INTEREST OF THE METROPOLIS IN THE CONFEDERACY.

Some idea of the importance of the city of New York, and the preponderance of her interest in the prosperity of the whole country, may be gathered from the figures of the recent census for 1860. For instance, in looking over the census tables, these curious facts present themselves, and they are worthy of reflection:—

First. The city of New York contains a larger free population than any one Southern State of the whole fifteen, excepting Virginia and Missouri.

Second. It contains more population than any one of twenty States, free and slave population combined.

Third. It contains more free population than any one of twenty-six States.

Fourth. It contains more population than Delaware, Florida, Rhode Island, Oregon, Minnesota and Kansas combined, including both slave and free.

From these circumstances we infer that the Congressional representation of this great city is very disproportionate to the representation of other cities and States. In the Senate, for example, the six States of Delaware, Florida, Rhode Island, Oregon, Minnesota and Kansas, with a total population of only 701,000, have each two representatives, while the city of New York, with all its immense interests, and nearly 900,000 people, has in fact not one at all, or at best only a portion of one, because the Senators representing the State of New York are sent by the Western country districts.

In the event of a reconstruction of the government, then, it is to be expected that New York City will be apportioned her fair quota of representatives in both houses of Congress, commensurate with her vast population and the important interests she embodies within her limits.

A SKATING CARNIVAL.—PRINCES AND POTENTATES ON THE ICE.—We see, by late arrivals from Europe, that our Central Park skating furor is only a feeble compared with the grand *carnival de glace* in London and Paris. The London papers tell us that no less than fifty thousand persons—lords and ladies, commoners and costermongers—have been seen skating on the Serpentine at one time, and in Paris the demand for skates is so great that the manufacturers cannot fill their orders. The Emperor, we are told, is a "very good skater," and goes along slowly, stopping frequently to contemplate the animated scene about him. The Empress, not to be out of the fashion, has made a bold essay on the ice, dressed in a "short skirt, woollen jacket and thick boots." In skating, however, the Empress was obliged to have the assistance of two gentlemen. The Imperial party lunched upon the ice, surrounded by the whole Court—Ministers, Marshals, Senators, and even grave Judges. There seems to have been little or no formality about the whole affair, the Imperial party taking their chances among the skaters like common folks. The palm seems to have been carried off by American skaters—a lady from Boston and a gentleman from Philadelphia.

This is a capital idea, the momentary resignation of official dignity for a winter frolic among the people, and we recommend the example of the French Court to Honest Old Abe and his ministers. Why could not he get up a grand skating match on the Potomac, giving to the victors the spoils of office? It would save an immense deal of trouble, and our foreign ministers would be sure to have at least one qualification for their posts, and the secretaries would learn how to keep their balance in the hard times they will have to go through.

RAPID PROGRESS TOWARDS A MILITARY DESPOTISM.—In the Senate of this State, on Thursday, a bill appropriating half a million dollars "to arm the State" was adopted by a strict party vote, and it will undoubtedly be put through the Assembly without delay. It is worthy of remark that only one Senator outside of the republican party voted for the bill. This Senator is Mr. J. M. Murphy, who represents the lower part of this city. The passage of the bill gives a fat job to somebody, and shows the temper of the republican leaders more plainly than any of their speeches. They are going in for war to the knife. They will probably invest all their money in Sharpe's rifles, and make Brother Beecher the chaplain of the new Puritan corps, as a sort of nineteenth century Praise-God-Barebones. The first move of the army will probably be against Savannah, to retake the New York vessels seized there on Friday, and then to Charleston, Mobile and New Orleans. Of course the Chevalier Webb will have a commission, and will be found in the front of the battle.

HON. JOHN COCHRANE'S REVENUE MEASURE.—Our active and vigilant representative in Congress, of the commercial interests of this city, Mr. Cochrane, will, it is given out, report to-morrow, from the House select committee of five, a revenue bill imposing the penalty of seizure and forfeiture upon vessels clearing from or entering such ports as the President, by proclamation, may vacate as ports of entry. This is certainly a rigorous measure, and has much the complexion of a proclamation of war against the seceded States. Are we, then, to have war? Is there no way of avoiding war? If the Union is hopelessly divided, as we truly believe it to be, what are we to gain by war? and especially by a war which may bring England and France to the enforcement of their commercial rights in the ports of the Southern States? We can gain nothing from such folly, but may lose everything by it. The Union, we say, is gone, and peace is now the paramount question. We earnestly invoke the attention of Mr. Cochrane to this pressing and momentous question of peace or war.

PATENT EXTENSIONS.—A bill has passed the House of Representatives prohibiting the extension of any patent out of which the net profits realized by the patentee shall have been proved to amount to \$100,000. The policy of this enactment cannot be disputed, and we trust the Senate will concur in giving it the force of law. It will protect the agricultural and industrial interests of the country against unfair monopolies, and will do away with a vast amount of lobby corruption and legislative demoralization arising out of the efforts to perpetuate them. The lavish expenditure resorted to to force these patent extensions through Congress has done more to debauch and destroy the influence of our public men than any other influence that we know of. Had a law like that proposed been passed some years ago the country would have saved millions of dollars, and would have escaped many of the other gigantic swindles which have been consummated by lobby agencies.

## A GLIMMER OF HOPE CONCERNING FORT SUMTER.

It is intimated that, a Southern confederacy having been organized, the projected assault upon Fort Sumter by South Carolina may be turned over to the new general government, of which she has become a copartner. We hope that this may be done, and that thus some days and weeks of grace in behalf of peace may be gained; for so long as we can avoid an overt act of war the door to a treaty of peace remains open. Mr. Hayne has returned to Charleston in no very pacific frame of mind, and the State forces there assembled are impatient of further delay. They consider the national ensign which floats over Fort Sumter a burning disgrace, and they are eager to undertake the bloody enterprise of pulling it down. This is the danger; but still, South Carolina having merged her war making power in the government of a Southern confederacy, there is a chance that she may refer the question of assailing said fortress to the Montgomery Congress. We hope that she will do so, and that that Congress will decree the policy of delay and renewed negotiations.

## THE NEW REGIME.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 9, 1861. The President elect, having completed the first draft of his inaugural, is now busily engaged in arranging his domestic affairs. He attends to the minutiae details of the preparations for the impending removal of himself and family with his characteristic dutifulness. The close approach of his departure has rendered him unusually grave and reflecting. The parting with his joys and sorrows during the last thirty years, and a large circle of old and faithful friends, apparently saddens him, and causes his thoughts to be turned to the past rather than to the uncertain future. His interviews with the more intimate of his friends are more frequent and affectionate, and visits of strangers are not encouraged; but, although more than ordinarily moved with tender feelings, he evidently fully realizes the solemnity of the mission on which he is about to enter, and is resolved to fulfill it firmly, fearlessly and conscientiously.

The following gentlemen will compose the suite of the President elect—Col. Sumner, Major Hunter, R. T. Lincoln (Bob), J. U. Nicolay, Private Secretary; J. Hay, Assistant Private Secretary; E. E. Shaworth, of Zouave fame; Col. W. N. Lamon, Gov. Yates, Aid-de-Camp; Judge Davis, Hon. J. K. Dubois, Hon. O. H. Browning, E. L. Baker, editor of the Springfield Journal; G. C. Latham and R. L. Ryan.

Mr. Baker will return here from Indianapolis to escort Mrs. Lincoln and family to New York. Miss Baker will accompany Mrs. Lincoln and assist in doing the honors of the White House. Mrs. Edwards and Miss Wallace will not be in Washington as heretofore reported.

Mrs. Lincoln will start for St. Louis on Monday evening, to make additional purchases for the White House. Dr. Rabe, Jas. R. McDonald and Thos. Fitch, of San Francisco, are here urging the appointment of a California member of the Cabinet. Dr. Rabe is supposed to be willing to take either the Collectorship or Postmastership of San Francisco.

A member of the Georgia Secession Convention called and had a long talk with Mr. Lincoln yesterday noon. He tried to exact a positive commitment on one of the compromise propositions from him, but was unsuccessful. Some days since a box was expressed to Mr. Lincoln from Tennessee, no letter accompanying it. Some hesitation was at first felt to open it. This morning, however, his private secretary overruled the box, when it was found to contain a stuffed figure representing an African.

THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON THE DEFICIENCY BILL failed to agree, and a new committee will have to be appointed.

APPOINTMENT OF PAYMASTER IN THE NAVY. Alex. W. Russell, of the District of Columbia, and Samuel A. Cooley, of Connecticut, have been appointed paymasters in the navy, and the Rev. Danby Hall, of Maryland, chaplain in the navy.

THE CANADA FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE. Toronto, C. W., Feb. 9, 1861. The case of Anderson, the fugitive slave, was argued at great length to-day by eminent counsel, and the case is still going on to-night. There will be no decision given probably till next week, but the general impression is that the Court will liberate the prisoner on a technicality in the commitment.

THE MORRILL TARIFF BILL. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1861. The Board of Trade of this city has a special meeting this evening, and unanimously adopted a memorial submitted by James Milken, advocating the passage of the Morrill Tariff bill as reported to the Senate. The memorial approves the modification of the warehousing system, and the adoption of specific duties. The following committee was appointed to convey the memorial to Congress:—James Milken, Charles Leung, Joseph G. Grubb and S. Chelwell.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. HAMILTON, C. W., Feb. 9, 1861. The Great Western Railway traffic for the week ending yesterday was \$34,000, being an increase of \$2,000 over the same week in last year.

PROBABLE ARRIVAL OF TOM SAYERS. BALTIMORE, Feb. 9, 1861. The name of "Sellers" appears in the Canadian passenger list. It is misspelled, and is said to be Tom Sayers, the great English pugilist.

A DUEL IN KENTUCKY. CINCINNATI, Feb. 9, 1861. Messrs. Heffron and Moody, of the Indiana Legislature, left this city last night for Kentucky, to fight a duel at an early hour this morning. The weapons were to be knives. The police are on their track.

CAPTAIN HOLMES PARDONED. PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 9, 1861. Captain John A. Holmes, sentenced to the State prison for life for murder on the high seas, has been unconditionally pardoned by the President.

THE BOHEMIAN DETAINED. PORTLAND, Feb. 9, 1861. The steamship Bohemian will not sail till Monday noon for Liverpool, owing to the non-arrival of the Canadian mails.

WEATHER REPORTS. MONTEAL, Feb. 9, 1861. Weather clear and cold. Thermometer 18 deg. below zero. The roads are all blocked, and will probably remain so for two or three days, with snow. No mails came in or have gone out since Wednesday.

THE STEAMER GENERAL MIRAMON. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9, 1861. The steamer General Miramon sails for Havana on the 12th instant.

MARINE DISASTERS. BOSTON, Feb. 9, 1861. The brig Pelmet, from Galveston for Boston, is ashore at Edgemoor. The schooner Joseph Guest, from Boston for New